

As soon as they have gone our progress eastward will continue. The Moselle valley for a considerable distance forms a boundary between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Germany. It is a wide drop from the crest of hills upon either side, covered with vineyards now in the splendor of their autumnal coloring and tipped off at the upper edges by strips of green pine trees.

I used the macadam road upon the Luxembourg side, passing, with the river between, the German towns of Padem, Wehrhingen, Nittel and Weller. German infantry and artillery and commissary wagons tipped out were plainly visible. The enemy were boarding trains.

Our troops during the whole of the forenoon were peeping down to the Moselle across the duchy through the various roads.

### AMERICANS FINISH METZ-VERDUN R. R.

Rebuild Nine Miles of Track to Supply Army.

With the AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 24.—American engineers to-day laid the last rail connecting the standard gauge railroad between Verdun and Metz, having virtually rebuilt nine miles of the track. It is over this line principally that the forces of occupation will be supplied during their advance and regular service will begin probably to-morrow.

More than 10,000 Americans are employed on the task of rebuilding the railroads across No. Man's Land northeast of Verdun. Twenty-third Engineers are now having charge of the work. Mile after mile of trackage has been destroyed by four years constant shelling, necessitating a new roadbed.

West of the German lines the engineers began work on the railway the armistice was signed. When the American troops began their advance a week ago the engineers rushed additional forces to carry out the reconstruction work on the other side of the old German line. The most difficult task was to have the Americans clear the clearing of the two miles from Verdun in the region of Fort de la Vannes. The tunnel was used by the French as a shelter during the siege of Verdun. In the early days of the war 800 soldiers were killed in the tunnel by an explosion, which it was reported was caused by a mule kicking a case of ammunition.

The German artillery for years pounded both ends of the tunnel in an endeavor to seal up this important aid to the French defenders of Verdun. Consequently, the roadbed at either end was so badly damaged that it was necessary to place up the roadbed with earth and rocks thrown up by the shells.

The completed line leads northeast to Etain, thence to Conflans, where it connects with Metz, Sedan, Montmedy and Metz, one of Germany's main lines of communication during the war. From Conflans the line connects with several lines extending northward to Luxembourg.

The American forces resting Sunday along the German frontier spent their spare time at various points watching the Germans opposite them. In numerous instances the Germans waved farewell when their detachments started on their homeward march.

Reports of rioting continue to reach American headquarters from various sources. One report was to the effect that a German Colonel had been dragged from his horse by soldiers and beaten severely. Before crossing from Luxembourg many of the private told the Luxemburgers that when they reached Germany they would decline to obey their officers, do as they please and, if taken in task by their officers, trouble would result.

On Saturday the Americans observed individual German soldiers carrying red flags, but these men did not attempt to cross to the American side, nor were they apparently in any hurry to withdraw from the frontier.

The Seventh Corps under command of Major-General Haan, has been attached to the army of occupation. It is composed of the Fifth, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth divisions. The work of the Seventh Army Corps will consist chiefly of handling the back area communications.

### PERSHING BACK IN LUXEMBURG

Makes Brief Stop on His Return From Brussels.

LUXEMBURG, Nov. 23 (delayed).—Several American airplanes flew over Luxembourg to-day and attracted great attention from the inhabitants. Airplanes are being used by the Army of Occupation as in wartime, except that they do not go above the American front lines.

Gen. Pershing was in Luxembourg again to-day on his way to American Headquarters at Chaumont from Brussels. He travelled from Luxembourg to Brussels and return by automobile. From Luxembourg he went southward by special train. His special train was drawn by an American locomotive, and it was the first American train to reach Luxembourg, coming by way of Nancy, Metz and Longwy.

The American Signal Corps has strung telephone wires connecting the American Headquarters in a suburb of Luxembourg with Longwy, Briey, Metz and Nancy.

### BARBAROUS TO LAST MINUTE.

German Robbed and Shelled Town Where Kaiser Had Headquarters.

Paris, Nov. 24.—On the eve of the signing of the armistice, the Germans carried out their usual acts of cruelty and pillage in the Metz-Charleville region, according to an interview with Albert Payre, Under Secretary of State for the Interior, in the Temps.

The former German Emperor and the former Crown Prince had their headquarters in the region of Metz for more than three years, and the district was intact until the morning of November 10. That morning the Germans removed the inhabitants and carried out a systematic robbery of the homes and buildings.

In the afternoon the enemy batteries directed a heavy fire against Metz and destroyed half the town. During the bombardment it was necessary to remove the 200 patients in the hospital there. The bombardment stopped at 10:30 A. M. the morning of November 11, a half hour before the armistice went into effect.

This destruction, Mr. Payre adds, was carried out "without any military aim and is a new proof of German barbarism." Gen. von Armin commanded the enemy troops in the Metz region.

## KING ALBERT AIMS AT BELGIAN UNITY

New Ministry Will Undo German Propaganda That Sought Division.

### TO REVIVE THE NATION

Flemings and Walloons Stand Together in Proposed New Cabinet.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

Paris, Nov. 24.—Following the conference last week of leaders of all the parties, King Albert, according to information that has reached The Sun, decided to reconstruct the Cabinet into one which from its composition will be known as the Ministry of national unity.

Its chief function will be to reconstruct the nation, first of all, as it can be done to its former thriving existence, reviving with the shortest possible delay its manufacturing, trading and intellectual activities.

Another of its tasks will be to undo whatever damage the Germans have been able to do through their malicious propaganda in the relations between the Flemings and Walloons. Despite the tremendous efforts made by the Germans to split the country into two parts on this line, which continued up to the very last moment of their stay in Belgium, the nation has remained indivisible, and the Flemings manifested the same feeling of joy over their deliverance from the invaders as the Walloons.

A new Cabinet that represents national unity is believed to be the best answer to Germany's schemes. Leon Delacroix, leader of the Brussels bar, who remained there throughout the occupation, rendering valuable service to the population, has been called to head the Government, which will be composed of twelve members, six of the Right, Delacroix's group of three and three Liberal Socialists.

Among the new Ministers figure—the names of M. Debroqueville, former chief of the Cabinet; M. Ruzette of Brussels, Senator Anselme of Ghent, the publicist M. Wauters, the Socialist Deputy Franco and the Liberal Deputy Anyers. The last named is to be the Minister of Colonies.

### SUFFRAGE PLEDGED BY RESTORED RULER

Pershing and Allied Generals Hear Speech From Throne.

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (delayed).—King Albert, having been received enthusiastically by the inhabitants of his restored capital, to-day made a speech from the throne in the Chamber of Representatives, his first utterance in the capital since almost the beginning of the war. Near the throne stood Gen. Pershing, representing the American army; Gen. Fluimery of the British army and other Generals. The Chamber was filled with members, and in the galleries were the diplomatic corps, including Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, who returned Thursday to his post in Brussels.

One of the most vital points in the King's address dealt with the question of suffrage for Belgium, and in this connection he said:

Equal Suffrage for Mature Men.

"The Government proposes to the Chambers to lower, by patriotic agreement, the ancient barriers and to make the administration and should give to each the certainty of being understood when he speaks his own language and assure to him his full intellectual development, especially higher education."

This statement aroused a storm of applause from all of the members. Referring to the Flemish question, King Albert said:

"The necessity of a fruitful union demands the sincere collaboration of all citizens of the same country without distinction of origin or language. In this domain of language the strictest equality and the most absolute justice will provide over the elaboration of projects which the Government will submit to the national representatives."

"A reciprocal respect for the interests of the Flemings and the Walloons ought to be an integral principle of the administration and should give to each the certainty of being understood when he speaks his own language and assure to him his full intellectual development, especially higher education."

Belgium in Full Sovereignty.

In regard to the future status of Belgium, he declared:

"Belgium, victorious and freed from the neutrality that was imposed upon her by States which have been shattered by their foundation by war, will enjoy complete independence."

Belgium, released in all its rights, will rule its destinies according to its aspirations and in full sovereignty."

In speaking of the manner in which the war had been brought to a successful conclusion, King Albert referred with gratitude to the great

## PEACE TREATY WILL FIX U-BOAT STATUS

Congress Expected to Limit Submarine Attacks to Naval Warfare.

### PARIS AWAITS DELEGATES

Many Hotels Requested by Government—Murat House for Wilson.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Restriction of submarine operations against merchant ships so as to prevent attacks like that against the Lusitania will be proposed in the discussion by the Peace Congress on the "freedom of the seas."

It is the view of leading naval authorities who have examined this branch of the subject that submarine operation should be limited to attacking warships forming the regular part of a navy. Attacks would be prohibited against merchant ships, either passenger or freight, and whether armed defensively or otherwise. According to this view submarines would constitute an arm of a naval service, but their use would be confined strictly to naval warfare.

This and many other subjects to come before the Peace Congress are now in a formative state, as it will be some time, perhaps a fortnight, before the regular sitting of the Inter-Allied Conference are resumed to arrange the preliminaries of the congress.

### TURKS RENEW WAR AGAINST ARMENIA

Brother of Enver Pasha Leads Attacks—British Aroused.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18 (delayed).—Attacks on the Armenians have been resumed in the district of Erzerdjian, on the border of the Caucasus, by Turkish troops under the leadership of Noufi Pasha, brother of Enver Pasha, former Minister of War. Noufi Pasha declares he is outside the authority of the present Constantinople Government and that he has been delegated by the Moslems of the district to suppress the revolt of the Armenians.

If the attacks continue British warships will be sent to Batum. The Turkish Government has recalled the Governor of Smyrna, who was active in the Armenian massacres of 1915.

Several steamships of the German Black Sea fleet have been disarmed. They will leave this week for Russian Black Sea ports with German and Austrian crews. Many Germans and Austrians have expressed a desire to remain here. They will be required to wear civilian clothes and live outside the districts occupied by the Allies.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Representatives of the Armenian settlements in Egypt and the Sudan at a meeting in Cairo, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Cairo, adopted unanimously a resolution addressed to the Allied Powers and President Wilson, declaring that the Armenian nation has been the victim of barbarians.

It is added that the Armenian nation claims its right to independence and sovereignty over all of Armenia and requests the immediate recognition of a provisional government. It asks also that Turkish troops be withdrawn from Armenia and their places taken by allied and Armenian contingents.

### PARIS PREPARES FOR ROYALTY

King George Will Be Met by President Poincare.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Great preparations are being made for the visit of King George to France this week. President Poincare and members of the French Government will meet the King at the railway station, whence a procession will start to the Foreign Office, where a suite of rooms has been reserved for the use of the King and his party during their stay in Paris.

The official object of the King's visit is to convey personally to the President his congratulations on the successful termination of the war. King George will pay an official visit to the President on Thursday, the day of his arrival, and in the evening a dinner will be given by the President at the Elysee Palace. On Friday there will be a reception at the British Embassy and on Saturday the King will leave Paris to visit the armies.

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### representations that may be made by the Germans.

The armistice as a whole lasts thirty-six days from the date of the signing, November 11, with the right of extension or denunciation on forty-eight hours notice. The evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine must be completed by November 28 and the withdrawal of the German troops from the Rhine country designated in the armistice is limited to December 12.

A renewal of the armistice probably will carry it beyond the opening of the Peace Congress, when fuller consideration can be given to its continuance.

### Armistice Terms to Remain.

The main states that it is able to inform Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, that the overture he has inspired at The Hague are vain and that the United States and the allied governments will never modify the armistice clauses, which have been approved highly.

Premier Clemenceau's intended visit to London early in December will give him an opportunity to discuss issues with Premier Lloyd George, A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, and other British leaders.

Announcement of the Premier's intention to go to England follows the visit to Paris of Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to Great Britain, who has acquainted the authorities here with the prevailing British sentiment on the main points under discussion.

It is understood a considerable advance has been made in discussing preliminary details and that a very thorough examination now is going on concerning all questions likely to come before the conference and the congress, particularly economic questions and the reservations made by the Allies accepting President Wilson's fourteen points, which the terms upon which peace could be made.

The economic questions are assuming a marked prominence since the announcement that an American party, including a large staff of economic and shipping experts, was coming to Paris, and the presence on this side of the Atlantic of Edward N. Hurley and other American economic and shipping authorities.

The main discussions appear to center around President Wilson's third point, which was accepted without reservation by the Allies, providing for the removal so far as possible of all economic barriers.

### Hitler Over Boycott Plans.

Previous to this the allied economic congress held in Paris two years ago provided for an economic boycott against the Central Powers for five years after the conclusion of the war and for special trade facilities between the allied countries, their colonies and neutrals. This preceded America's entrance into the war, and the United States did not subscribe to the proposed restrictions. Little has been heard since that time about putting into effect the decision of the economic congress and the acceptance of President Wilson's third point by the Allies appears to substitute the principle of the removal of economic barriers for the previous one of exclusion.

The growth of American shipping during the war is another economic question which is being discussed widely. Some newspapers take the view that it will present questions of adopting America's higher standard of wages to seamen and of giving America its proportion of the world's carrying trade.

How far such questions will come before the congress are not clear, but Premier Clemenceau's attitude toward the labor delegates who visited him yesterday concerning a labor meeting simultaneously with the Peace Congress leads to the belief that they will have as much prominence in the conference as political and territorial questions.

Concerning freedom of the seas the tendency in American quarters is to obtain a change in the present international practice by which belligerents have virtually taken control of the sea going traffic on the outbreak of war, as it is maintained that the neutrals would be the ones to profit by keeping out of war and leaving their ocean shipping to move without interference from the belligerents.

### Sea Question Is Difficult.

But as this neutral shipping might be used to carry ammunition and other war supplies, it is said that some voluntary agreement would be necessary, pledging all nations not to furnish war supplies to countries go-

## ALSACE TOWNS WILD AS FRENCH ARRIVE

Despite Cold People Show Enthusiasm for Liberators.

By the Associated Press.

STRASBOURG, Nov. 23 (delayed).—The reoccupation of Alsace-Lorraine by the French troops has been accompanied by growing enthusiasm on the part of the population in proportion as the forces penetrate further toward the Rhine nearest to the old German frontier. The rejoicing is greatest and the manifestations most picturesque.

After Chateau Salins, Metz and Saareburg in Lorraine and Mulhouse in Alsace, Colmar and Zabern opened their arms and poured out their hearts to their "liberators" with an ardor that exceeded by far the welcome of Metz. All through the provinces the smallest villages and rural districts have shown particularly that their loyalty to the French nation has been deepened, rather than diminished, by their long separation.

Zabern, the small garrison town where a German Lieutenant developed a sensational affair out of an insignificant incident in 1913, had on its Christmas Eve, when Gen. Dupont arrived at the head of his troops the streets had been planted on both sides with evergreens, and more hunting was flying than the entire region was supposed to possess after four years of death of cloth of all sorts.

In this region of Alsace, where the German patrols was supposed to be not only the principal but almost the only tongue, French officers and men were everywhere treated to the warm surprise of being saluted in French. It was not Parisian in its accent, but quite understandable and uttered with a sincere emotion that provoked tears.

Outside of these reserve points the main duties of the conference and the congress will be in giving treaty form and effect to President Wilson's fourteen points, which the allied Governments and the Central Powers have accepted as a basis of agreement. Those involving territorial questions are outlined only in general principles and the main discussion will be to give exact boundaries and safeguarding the territorial integrity of newly organized states like Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

American naval representation in the Adriatic already is having a good influence in smoothing out racial questions. Reports from that quarter show that American efforts have assisted greatly in removing racial differences, as all parties accept America's disinterested good will.

### Offers House for Wilson.

Prince and Princess Joachim Murat at the request of the Government have placed their town house at 23 Rue de Monceau at the disposal of the French authorities to receive President Wilson during his stay in Paris.

The President will find in the mansion various souvenirs of President Washington, whose niece, married Prince Achille Murat. The house, which was noted before the war for the splendid receptions held there, has a large garden.

At the present time Princess Murat is living in the Chateau de Chantilly in the Department of the Oise, where she looks after several hundred wounded French soldiers.

Prince Murat is a son of Prince Joachim, who was born at Bordenstown, N. J. in 1831, and is a descendant of Caroline Bonaparte, sister of the great Napoleon. Princess Murat before her marriage was Cecile Ney, Duchess d'Elchingen. Both Murat and Ney were Marshals in the Napoleonic armies.

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## AUSTRIAN FOOD NEED GRAVE, SAYS CHARLES

Sees Danger of Bolshevism if People Go Hungry.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—Emperor Charles, in the course of an interview with the Associated Press to-day said the situation in Vienna and throughout Austria is so grave that not a single day should be lost by the United States and the Allies in helping the people here.

"I am very glad," continued the Emperor, "to see an American representative country which also works for peace. I worked for peace always."

"Regarding the future—I cannot speak of the past—I can only repeat that I feel it my duty. However, I do hope that peace will bring good fortune, happier days and a better understanding among all peoples."

He insisted on the danger of Bolshevism unless the country was re-activated as quickly as possible.

### 300 KILLED IN FOOD BAIT.

Germans Got Brussels Crowd to Station and Start Explosions.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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Paris, Nov. 24.—The last party of Germans left Brussels by train last Sunday morning. As the train was about to leave a report was circulated that the Germans had made a gift of wagon loads of food which were at the station, and that food would be given to anybody who would go there for it. The result was that crowds of people collected at the station. While they were waiting a series of explosions shook the place. At least 300 persons were killed and 150 wounded.

## His Christmas Overseas

will be made more enjoyable by the receipt of money from home. The limited size of the cartons which are permitted to be sent precludes forwarding the material comforts from this side. Send him the means to make his own purchases.

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